

EXHIBIT A



US005966456A

United States Patent [19]

Jones et al.

[11] Patent Number: **5,966,456**[45] Date of Patent: ***Oct. 12, 1999**[54] **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR
DISCRIMINATING AND COUNTING
DOCUMENTS**[75] Inventors: **William J. Jones, Kenilworth; Douglas
U. Mennie, Barrington, both of Ill.**[73] Assignee: **Cummins-Allison Corp., Mt. Prospect,
Ill.**[*] Notice: This patent is subject to a terminal dis-
claimer.[21] Appl. No.: **08/833,095**[22] Filed: **Apr. 4, 1997****Related U.S. Application Data**[63] Continuation-in-part of application No. 08/573,392, Dec.
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provisional application No. 60/038,340, Feb. 27, 1997.[51] Int. Cl.⁶ **G06K 9/00**[52] U.S. Cl. **382/135; 382/318; 382/320;
382/321**[58] Field of Search **382/135, 218,
382/318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323; 194/206;
250/556; 356/71; 209/534**[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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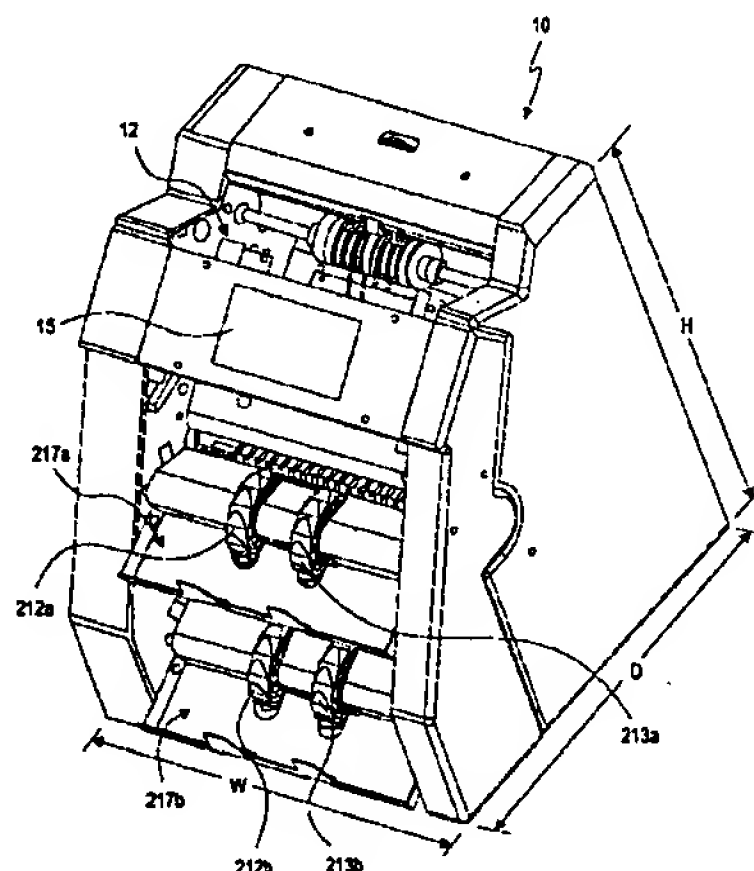
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Primary Examiner—Phuoc Tran[57] **ABSTRACT**

A currency evaluating device for receiving a stack of cur-
rency bills, rapidly discriminating the bills in the stack and
then re-stacking the bills which comprises an input
receptacle, a transport mechanism for transporting in the
direction of the narrow dimension of the bills from the input
receptacle to one of a plurality of output receptacles, at a rate
in excess of about 800 bills per minute, and a discriminating
unit for determining the denomination of each bill. The
device may also include an authenticating unit for determin-
ing the genuineness of the bills. The authenticating unit may
detect by use of a plurality of magnetoresistive sensors or
may detect by ultraviolet light. Alternatively, a currency
counting and evaluation device comprises an input
receptacle, a transport mechanism for transporting the bills
in the direction of the narrow dimension to one of a plurality
of output receptacles at a rate in excess of about 800 bills per
minute, a stationary optical scanning head, means for
sampling, a memory for storing characteristic signal samples
and a signal processor.

52 Claims, 22 Drawing Sheets

5,465,301 incorporated herein by reference. For example, a security thread may appear in one color at ambient temperatures under transmitted light and may appear in a second color or appear colorless at or above an activation temperature or vice versa. Alternatively, bills may be printed and/or coated with such thermochromatic materials. Such bills may or may not include security threads and any included security threads may or may not also be printed or coated with thermochromatic materials. To detect for the proper characteristics of bills containing such thermochromatic materials and/or containing threads employing such thermochromatic materials, the above described embodiments may be altered to scan a bill at different temperatures. For example, a bill could first be scanned at ambient temperatures, and then be transported downstream where the temperature of the bill is raised to or above an activation temperature and scanned again at the higher temperature. For example, FIG. 4 could be modified to employ two sets of pairs of sensors 334a-c, one set downstream of the other with the downstream sensors be located in a region where the temperature is evaluated relative to the temperature of the region where the first set of sensors are located. A bill adjacent to the first and second sets of sensors 334a-c may be illuminated either with visible light or ultraviolet light (if the thermochromatic material contains materials whose fluorescent characteristics alter with changes in temperature). Accordingly, the presence of the appropriate color or absence of color may be detected for the different temperatures and the detected information may be used to authenticate and/or denominate the bill.

In addition to magnetic and optical sensing, other techniques of detecting characteristic information of currency include electrical conductivity sensing, capacitive sensing (U.S. Pat. No. 5,122,754 [watermark, security thread]; 3,764,899 [thickness]; 3,815,021 [dielectric properties]; 5,151,607 [security thread]), and mechanical sensing (U.S. Pat. No. 4,381,447 [limpness]; 4,255,651 [thickness]).

Turning to the discrimination of the denomination of bills, in the case of U.S. currency, for instance, it has been determined that the central, approximately two-inch (approximately 5 cm) portion of currency bills, as scanned across the central section of the narrow dimension of the bill, provides sufficient data for distinguishing among the various U.S. currency denominations. According to one embodiment, an optical encoder (see e.g. FIGS. 1a-c) can be used to control the scanning process so that reflectance samples are taken for a set period of time and only after a certain period of time has elapsed after the borderline 17a is detected, thereby restricting the scanning to the desired central portion of the narrow dimension of the bill.

FIGS. 5-7 illustrate the scanning process in more detail. Referring to FIG. 6, as a bill 17 is advanced in a direction parallel to the narrow edges of the bill, scanning via a slit in the scanhead 18a or 18b is effected along a segment S of the central portion of the bill 17. This segment S begins a fixed distance D inboard of the borderline 17a. As the bill 17 traverses the scanhead, a strip s of the segment S is always illuminated, and the photodetector 26 produces a continuous output signal which is proportional to the intensity of the light reflected from the illuminated strip s at any given instant. This output is sampled at intervals controlled by the encoder, so that the sampling intervals are precisely synchronized with the movement of the bill across the scanhead.

As illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 7, the sampling intervals in one embodiment are selected so that the strips s that are illuminated for successive samples overlap one another. The odd-numbered and even-numbered sample strips have been

separated in FIGS. 5 and 7 to more clearly illustrate this overlap. For example, the first and second strips s1 and s2 overlap each other, the second and third strips s2 and s3 overlap each other, and so on. Each adjacent pair of strips overlap each other. In the illustrative example, this is accomplished by sampling strips that are 0.050 inch (0.127 cm) wide at 0.029 inch (0.074 cm) intervals, along a segment S that is 1.83 inch (4.65 cm) long (64 samples).

FIGS. 8a and 8b illustrate two opposing surfaces of U.S. bills. The printed pattern on the black and green surfaces of the bill are each enclosed by respective thin borderlines B₁ and B₂. As a bill is advanced in a direction parallel to the narrow edges of the bill, scanning via the wide slit of one of the scanheads is effected along a segment S_A of the central portion of the black surface of the bill (FIG. 8a). As previously stated, the orientation of the bill along the transport path determines whether the upper or lower scanhead scans the black surface of the bill. This segment S_A begins a fixed distance D₁ inboard of the borderline B₁, which is located a distance W₁ from the edge of the bill. The scanning along segment S_A is as describe in connection with FIGS. 5-7.

Similarly, the other of the two scanheads scans a segment S_B of the central portion of the green surface of the bill (FIG. 8b). The orientation of the bill along the transport path determines whether the upper or lower scanhead scans the green surface of the bill. This segment S_B begins a fixed distance D₂ inboard of the border line B₂, which is located a distance W₂ from the edge of the bill. For U.S. currency, the distance W₂ on the green surface is greater than the distance W₁ on the black surface. It is this feature of U.S. currency which permits one to determine the orientation of the bill relative to the upper and lower scanheads 18, thereby permitting one to select only the data samples corresponding to the green surface for correlation to the master characteristic patterns. The scanning along segment S_B is as describe in connection with FIGS. 5-7.

The optical sensing and correlation technique is based upon using the above process to generate a series of stored intensity signal patterns using genuine bills for each denomination of currency that is to be detected. According to one embodiment, two or four sets of master intensity signal samples are generated and stored within the system memory, preferably in the form of an EPROM 34 (see FIG. 1a), for each detectable currency denomination. According to one embodiment these are sets of master green-surface intensity signal samples. In the case of U.S. currency, the sets of master intensity signal samples for each bill are generated from optical scans, performed on the green surface of the bill and taken along both the "forward" and "reverse" directions relative to the pattern printed on the bill. Alternatively, the optical scanning may be performed on the black side of U.S. currency bills or on either surface of foreign bills. Additionally, the optical scanning may be performed on both sides of a bill.

In adapting this technique to U.S. currency, for example, sets of stored intensity signal samples are generated and stored for seven different denominations of U.S. currency, i.e., \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. For bills which produce significant pattern changes when shifted slightly to the left or right, such as the \$2, the \$10 and/or the \$100 bills in U. S. currency, two green-side patterns for each of the "forward" and "reverse" directions may be stored, each pair of patterns for the same direction represent two scan areas that are slightly displaced from each other along the long dimension of the bill. Accordingly, a set of number of different green-side master characteristic patterns are stored